# Gazette of the United States.

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*FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.*

THE intereſt which the citizens of the United States muſt take in any queſtion which may in the leaſt degree appear to implicate their neutrality, has induced the editor to collect all the information in his power reſpecting the caſe of the ſhip William, prize to the privateer ſchooner Citizen Genet, libelled by the owners of ſaid ſhip in the Diſtrict Court of the United States for the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Robert Findley, jun.
Andrew Buchanan,
George Buchanan,
James Hopkirk,
Thomas Hopkirk,
John Dunlop, and
John Bannatyne. } Libel filed,

The Ship William.

At a ſpecial Diſtrict Court held the 14th June, 1793.—The libel in the aforeſaid caſe was read, ſetting forth—That Robert Findley, jun. Andrew Buchanan, George Buchanan, James Hopkirk, Thomas Hopkirk, John Dunlop, and John Bannatyne, all ſubjects of the king of Great-Britain, were owners of the Ship William—That the ſaid ſhip on her voyage to Potowmack river in the ſtate of Maryland, at the diſtance of nine miles from the coaſt of the United States, received an American pilot on board; that the ſaid ſhip continued the ſame courſe until they arrived within 2 miles of Cape-Henry, the Southern Promontory of Cheſapeak Bay, in 5 fathoms water, and as near the ſhore as the pilot thought proper to convey the ſhip, when ſhe was forcibly ſeized by the Citizen Genet, commanded by Pierre Arcade Johanene. The libellant then proteſting againſt and not admitting the ſaid ſchooner Citizen Genet to be duly commiſſioned, inſiſted that according to the premiſes the ſaid ſhip William was at the time of her being ſo taken upon neutral ground, within the territorial juriſdiction and under the protection of the United States.—Concluding with a prayer of reſtitution of ſhip and damages.

To this libel Pierre Arcade Johanene appeared on behalf of himſelf and crew of the Citizen Genet, and pleaded to the juriſdiction of the Court, ſtating that neither the law of nations nor the treaty of amity and commerce with the United States and the French Republic gave cognizance to the ſaid court to interfere or hold plea reſpecting the ſaid ſhip and property. To this plea the owners of the ſaid ſhip entered their replication, and iſſue was joined thereon.

*Sketch of the* PLEADINGS *in this important Caſe.*

Mr. Duponceau, on the part of the concerned in the Privateer, opened the cauſe. He, after a few preliminary obſervations, turned to the 17th article of our treaty of amity with France, to ſhew that it expreſsly prohibits our taking cognizance of prizes brought into any of our ports by the French. This article of the treaty he remarked, only renders the obligations of the law of nations on this point ſtronger; and as the treaty ſecures mutual advantages to the two nations, it certainly (he continued) is entitled to conſiderable reſpect. The French are now at war, it is true, and the Americans at peace, therefore at this particular time, it operates moſt favorably as to the former, but a period may come when Americans in their turn may be involved in war, and find ſeveral of the ſtipulations in ſaid treaty of conſiderable importance to their intereſts.

He next entered into a comprehenſive view of the general nature of privateering, to ſhew that none of our Courts can take cognizance of acts committed by either of the belligerent powers againſt each other. Privateers obtain commiſſions, the nations to which they belong, alone, can take cognizance of their proceedings under thoſe commiſſions, and an attempt in a court of any neutral power to interfere is an infringement on the ſovereignty of the ſtate that granted the commiſſion. The government of all civilized countries eſtabliſh tribunals for the trial and condemnation of prizes captured by their privateers, and in thoſe courts redreſs can be obtained, neutral property, through them, will be reſtored, and all matters adjuſted.

He turned to Magens to ſhew an inſtance in which the principle he wiſhed to eſtabliſh was involved. Engliſh privateers had ſeized and carried into port Pruſſian veſſels, (Pruſſia being a neutral power) for having enemy's property on board; theſe ſeizures were tried in the Engliſh courts, and ſome of the property condemned, and ſome not. The Court of Pruſſia, through their miniſter, expreſſed to the Engliſh Court their diſpleaſure at theſe proceedings. Mr. Mitchell, the Pruſſian miniſter, inſiſted, that the Engliſh had no right to try this property, that the ſhips ought to be conſidered as part of the territory of the nation to whom they belonged; that wherever a nation could extend her protection, ſo far did her territory extend; that ſhips were as much a part of the territory of a nation as forts on the borders of the ſea; the Pruſſians in their own ſhips were perfectly at home; that therefore it was againſt the law of nations to ſeek for enemy's property on board, and that ſince the queſtion related to the law of nations, at any rate the courts of England had no right to erect themſelves as judges, and that the buſineſs could be properly ſettled by negociation only. In 1ſt Magens, page 463, Mitchell's repreſentation to the Duke of Newcaſtle is recorded. For the anſwer, ſee page 487. Mr. Duponceau proceeded to ſtate, that in conſequence of England's judging in this caſe, Pruſſia proceeded to counteract her proceedings by liquidating the damages on her part and ſecuring their amount. This proceeding of Pruſſia was generally complained of;—the courts of that country to whom the capture belonged had a right to give a deciſion in the caſe. So in the caſe before the court, he contended, the courts of admiralty to which the capture belonged, alone had a right to determine the queſtion of prize or no prize.

If the caſe involved a violation of our territory, it belonged to the ſovereign power of the United States to ſeek redreſs by negociation, and on the principles of the law of nations the queſtion would be determined. He cited 2. Bynkerſnock, 177, to ſhew that if we act in an hoſtile manner againſt our enemies on the territory of a friend of both parties, the offence is given to the ſovereign that has power over that territory.

He cited Wooditon's ſecond lecture, 425, to prove the ſame point.—He referred to the 4th Cooke's inſtitutes, 152, to ſhew, that before the merits of a caſe of capture on the high ſeas can be brought in the court of a neutral country, it muſt be ſhewn, that the country to which the capture is brought is in a ſtate of amity and peace with the parties, and that the ſovereigns of the countries to which the parties belong, are alſo in a ſtate of amity and peace.

The caſe before the court involved a queſtion of violation of the territory of the United States, the action is brought by Britiſh ſubjects and the court prayed in a collateral manner to determine a queſtion in which the ſovereignty of the nation is concerned, without giving an opportunity to that nation to be heard in its behalf. The Britiſh ſubjects who conceive themſelves aggrieved, he ſaid, had two remedies. In the firſt place they might apply to the courts in France, where a candid hearing would be had, and where ſecurity was given by Capt. Johanene in the ſum of 50,000 livres, to anſwer any demands for damages wrongfully committed. Their ſecond remedy was an application to the Executive of the United States; they could tell the Executive, that in conſequence of a violation of the territory of the Union by a French privateer, we are immediate ſufferers, we demand protection and expect redreſs.

It would then be incumbent on the Executive to bring the buſineſs before the proper tribunal, and a deciſion would be obtained by negociation with the agents of the ſovereignty of France.

It would be, he remarked, for the good of mankind, if a tribunal could be eſtabliſhed, having the ſame relation to all the powers of the civilized world, that our federal courts have to the ſeveral ſtates, or that an analogous inſtitution in Switzerland has to the ſeparate Swiſs Cantons: ſuch a tribunal would often be able to ſettle diſputes, for the determination of which nations now fly to arms. But in the preſent ſtate of things, negociation is the only means of determining theſe national queſtions; in the recent caſe of the ſhip Grange, theſe were the means—the effect is known.

This caſe would have embarraſſed any court of juſtice in the United States; but in the courſe of amicable negociation it was ſettled to the ſatisfaction of the United States. No doubt if the preſent caſe had been carried to the ſame tribunal, an equitable deciſion would alſo have obtained.

He turned to 2d Vattel. *ch.* 6, *ſect.* 65, 66, 67, 68, to ſhew, that nations have a right to do themſelves juſtice; when juſtice is refuſed; but not a right in the firſt inſtance to attempt to do themſelves juſtice through the medium of their own tribunals.

He next adverted to the treaty, and obſerved generally, that treaties ſhould never be ſubjected to forced interpretations. He turned to 2d Vattel, *ch.* 17. to enforce that opinion Vattel ſays it down, that no part of a treaty ſhould be ſuffered to be interpreted which is plain without interpretation.

He took notice of the effect of a breach of one article of a treaty, 2d Vattel, *ch.* 13. ſays in ſtrong terms, that the violation of one clauſe of a treaty renders null the whole, not only becauſe of the connection between the ſubject of various clauſes, but becauſe clauſes very diſſimilar are often mutually granted by way of compromiſe, and therefore the breach of one tends to deſtroy the balance intended by the framers of the treaty.

He recapitulated, and ſtated as the reſult of his argument: That prizes ſhould be tried in the court of the country to whom the captor belongs; that a neutral power has no right to enquire into the validity of prizes brought into their ports, and expreſsly ſo by treaty, as it relates to France and the United States; and that queſtions in which the ſovereignty of States is involved can only be ſettled by negociation. Upon theſe grounds which he had endeavored to elucidate, his client pleaded to the juriſdiction of the court.

He concluded by remarking, that if the preſent application to the court was ſucceſsful, we might in a ſimilar circumſtance be involved on the other ſide, and after having offended France by an encroachment on her ſovereignty, offend Great-Britain in the ſame way. He cloſed by ſome obſervations on the importance of keeping clear of the diſturbances which agitate Europe.

M. Sergeant, before the court adjourned, wiſhed merely to turn to ſome authorities omitted by his colleague. The preſent conteſt is between Engliſh ſubjects and French citizens, and the United States have no immediate concern in it. Independent of treaty, the law of nations does not allow a third power to judge between two nations at war. 1. Vattel s. 18, and 3. Vat. s. 191, to this point. 2. Inſt. s. 335, '38, '39, to the ſame. Douglaſs, p. 580, ſays, no caſe of an admiralty court of a neutral nation attempting to judge between two belligerent powers; the preſumption, then, that none exiſts.

The court adjourned to the afternoon.

*(To be continued.)*

[From Port-au-Prince papers.]

## ADDRESS

*Of the Merchants of the town of Port-au-Prince, to the National Civil Commiſſioners, on board the America, a French 74 gun ſhip in the road of Port-au-Prince, dated the 8th of April, 1793—[Four days before the ſevere cannonade took place, of which the particulars have appeared in former papers.]*

AS long as we had any hopes remaiuing that an accommodation would prevent the misfortunes that are ready to burſt upon Port-au-Prince, we did not think it our duty to trouble you in relation to the private concerns of our commerce. At preſent every thing reminds us that we have every thing to fear; we ſhould be blame-worthy then if we did not exert ourſelves, in the name of that national commerce whoſe confidence we poſſeſs, to make ſuch repreſentations as will ſerve to the advancement of its intereſt.

We ſhall not here undertake the defence of an unfortunate town, now for three years paſt the victim of perfidious conduct: we will beg leave to obſerve, however, that it is painful for its inhabitants to be accuſed of crimes without being ſuffered to exculpate themſelves; to ſee themſelves menaced with puniſhment without being informed what crimes are laid to their charge. Will the delegates of the nation condemn them without a hearing; will they indiſcriminately involve in their proſcription the friends of lawful government, the faithful children of the parent country, and thoſe who are accuſed of being declared enemies of both?—No; it is impoſſible the breaſts of the commiſſioners can harbor ſo cruel a thought. But, citizens commiſſioners, if we ſhould for a moment flatter ourſelves with a ray of hope, how can we otherwiſe then deſpair when we reflect that by your proclamation of the 21ſt of laſt March you involved us all in an indiſcriminate ſentence of ſuſpicion, and held as certain truths the ſlanderous aſſertions of our enemies, carrying deſpair into every heart by your threats of a deplorable tranſportation of the merchants of Port-au-Prince from their homes and properties. What citizen would not tremble, however innocent he might be, to ſee his name on the liſt of the proſcribed; to be ſeparated from his wife, his children, his property, from thoſe various great and ſacred concerns which are entruſted to him, and to be dragged like a criminal to the terrible tribunal of the National Convention of France! In our hands remain the fortunes, and perhaps the laſt reſources of thoſe valuable men, to whom the republic of France owes its proſperity. In defending their intereſts, we defend thoſe of the mother country, who will find in their generous and inexhauſtible patriotiſm the means of reſiſting the enemies of liberty; and yet, for fifteen days paſt all our buſineſs is ſuſpended. An embargo has been put upon our droguing veſſels, that keep up a commercial connexion with all parts of the colony, ſupply thoſe with proviſions which cannot be reſorted to by veſſels from foreign parts, and ſerve as tranſport veſſels for the commodities with which our foreign ſhips are laden. And how ſhall we anſwer the private engagements we have made; how ſupply the demands of our correſpondents in Europe, if all our abilities are thus fettered?

The armament in our harbor wears a menacing aſpect, and the land forces collected from the weſtern quarter, are brought hither to annihilate the laſt hopes of national commerce inſtead of aiding the citizens of Port-au-Prince and Croix des Bouquets to ſupport them. At this inſtant the revolters are waſting and burning the rich poſſeſſions in Cul de Sac; inſtead of haſtening to deſtroy the villains, you arm againſt a town that is actually at war with them, and which begs you for peace. You refuſe all intercourſe with us, reject the deputations we have ſent to you, and ſhew every hoſtile diſpoſition. Alas! do you perceive how much future miſchief is the conſequence of ſuch ſteps. Do you know that we have on ſhore here our papers and precious effects, and merchandize the value of which is inеſtimable? that neither theſe papers nor theſe articles of merchandize are our own, but that we are merely the truſtees of the greater part? that their deſtruction would occaſion numberleſs failures, which failures would bring on the ruin of national commerce, already ſhocked by the miſfortunes it has ſuſtained; and, finally do you know, Meſſrs. Commiſſioners, that you will be reſponſible for theſe loſſes, and that ſix millions of unfortunate people, who are ſupported by commerce, will with cries of deſpair demand vengeance on the National Convention.

Can it be your intention to ſet at defiance this awful reſponſibility, and thereby reduce us to deſpair? we can no longer doubt it, ſince the orders you have given to the Captains of the merchant veſſels to anchor outſide of the ſhips of war. What can be your deſigns? will you proceed to the laſt extremities againſt a town whoſe petitions you have refuſed to hear? we now declare to you in form that the order you have given to the mercantile Captains cannot be executed without eſſentially injuring the concerns of trade. Indeed, only caſt your eyes on the ſituation of the veſſels in the road, few of them are loaded or even ballaſted; it would be next to impoſſible that they can go out of the harbor, or be conducted into the ground without being expoſed to conſiderable damage, and probably to a total loſs. Beſides, moſt of the Captains have their cargoes on ſhore, which they are obliged to guard carefully: and how can they attend to this duty, if you order them away to the grand road, at ſo conſiderable a diſtance from their property. Will you anſwer for it, that on your attacking the town the commercial magazines will be reſpected; and would you not be held reſponſible for the loſſes that might happen through plunder or conflagration?

It is impoſſible to calculate the evils attendant upon civil war; and not one of them but is a mortal ſtab to the intereſts of trade. Citizen commiſſioners, before you proceed to extremities, reflect that peace is for the advantage of this colony, and that France ſtands in need of her commerce, and that you yourſelves will be held ſeriouſly reſponſible for the loſs of either. What is the meaning of that general embargo laid ſolely on this port, which puts a ſtop to all our buſineſs and occaſions immenſe loſſes to commerce. What means that obſtinate ſilence you keep notwithſtanding our preſſing and repeated ſolicitations to you to explain yourſelves—What mean thoſe threatening ſteps you are taking againſt a town on whoſe fate a very large ſhare of the national commerce depends?—In fine, what conſtruction are we to put upon the orders you have given to the Captains of the trading veſſels to retire outſide of the ſhips of war?—Is it really your deſign to cannonade the town, and to deſtroy in one inſtant the merchandize and debts due to the national trade; for ſuch will be the conſequence of the leaſt act of hoſtility on our part.

We repeat to you, is it a time when the revolters lay waſte and burn the rich poſſeſſions on the plain, when they are ruining the ſources of national commerce, that you think it your duty to excite a civil war in the weſtern province by arming fourteen pariſhes againſt one. Is it not rather your duty to deſtroy the revolters before you think of reeſtabliſhing order in a place where all is quiet—and do you ſuppoſe you will not have to anſwer for the conflagrations and devaſtations which are daily committing in the plains, for want of the ſtipulated relief, which your proclamation has prevented the neighboring pariſhes from ſending.

Citizen commiſſioners, we now declare to you that this addreſs is to be printed and to be tranſmitted to all the commercial ſettlements of the republic, that we tranſfer to yourſelves all the reſponſibility we lay under to our conſtituents, and that we will notify to them, that if they ſuffer loſſes, we have uſed every argument with you to prevent them. You are ruining the colony inſtead of

ſaving it, and under pretence of avenging affronts which France has never received, you will ſoon plunge her into mourning, miſery and conſternation. Renounce then your intended attack, give peace to the citizens of Port-au Prince, and be convinced that they are worthy of the French republic, and do not merit ſlander or abuſe. Suffer truth to ſhine into you, and turn not away from the mirror we hold up to you. In a ſhort time you will no longer be alive to look at it; the misfortunes we predict will fall upon your own heads preſently, and you will then regret that you had not prevented them. Ye depoſitories of national confidence, the voice of commerce ought to have ſome influence on you. She has ſome right to a ſpecial protection, and you cannot without acting a criminal part towards your country, expoſe her beſt intereſts to deſtruction.

[The foregoing was ſigned by near ſixty merchants, and trading companies in Port-au Prince; the cannonade, notwithſtanding took place on the 12th (four days after the date of the above) for the reaſons mentioned in the commiſſioners letter.]

# Foreign Intelligence,

BY A LATE ARRIVAL AT BOSTON.

VIENNA, March 13.

THE lateſt accounts from Conſtantinople ſtate, that the Sultan has publicly declared to live in peace with all the neighboring powers of the Otoman empire. His highneſs does not harbor the ſmalleſt fear with regard to the armaments made by Ruſſia in the Black Sea. The Ruſſian charge d'affairs at Conſtantinople has declared that thoſe armaments had no other tendency than to repulſe in a proper manner the French, who had been talking of attacking the Crimea. The Sultan has likewiſe given orders to ſend Turkiſh pilots on board of all thoſe French ſhips in the Archipelago, which for ſome time paſt have captured ſhips under Ruſſian colours.

A depuration of 2000 Poiſs have waited on his Imperial Majeſty, requeſting to ſerve in the Auſtrian army, to avenge the execution of Louis XVI. on thoſe who voted for his death.

Our court will not only conclude a treaty of alliance with England, and likewiſe with Holland, but a certain convention will take place with thoſe powers on which it will turn out to the advantage of all parties. A treaty is alſo to take place, between Auſtria and Pruſſia, and the importation of French wines into the territories will be entirely prohibited.

The accouchment of her Imperial Majeſty, the Empreſs, is expected to take place the middle of April, and public prayers have been ordered for her Majeſty's ſafe delivery.

APRIL 15.

The Senate of Venice lately gave orders to the French charge d'affaires in that city, to take down the arms of the French republic from his hotel; but the latter not having complied with theſe orders, within the time appointed, the ſenate cauſed them to be ignominiouſly taken down by ſome ſtone maſons attended by an eſcort of 200 Shirris.

His Imperial majeſty has ſent orders to the prince of Saxe Cobourg, to ſend hither under a proper eſcort, the French general Bournonville, his adjutant, and the members of the French national convention, now ſtate priſoners. His majeſty has farther given orders to his ſerene highneſs, to enjoin the officer who commands this eſcort, to halt at the laſt poſt before Vienna, to tranſmit official notice to the Aulic council of war, of the arrival of the priſoners. We are aſſured that they will be impriſoned in the fortreſs of Spielberg in Moravia.

The ſtates of the Auſtrian Netherlands have requeſted to ſend a deputation to our court; and their requeſt has been granted.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, April 20.

The poſt brings intelligence of Lord Elgin's return from Caſſel to the King of Pruſſia's camp. He had been to Caſſel to conclude a treaty, for troops to be furniſhed by the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. The number is reported to be 8 thouſand men.

It is ſtrongly reported here, that the garriſon of Mayence has offered to ſurrender, on condition of obtaining the honors of war, in marching out, and to take with them artillery and ſtores. The conditions have been refuſed, and the King of Pruſſia approaches nearer and nearer to the town, in order to bombard it. It was expected the bombardment would begin on the 24th inſtant.

FRANKFORT, April 13.

Madame Daniels, miſtreſs to general Cuſtine, has been taken in men's clothes by the Pruſſians at Gunterſblum. It is ſaid that ſhe had 36,000 French crowns with her.

COLOGNE, April 19.

At four o'clock yeſterday morning general Dumourier and two other officers arrived at this place, and after changing horſes, continued their route towards Schweitz.

LOWER RHINE, April 20.

During the courſe of this week 1500 French priſoners, and among them ſixty two officers, of Cuſtine's army arrived at Weſel, and were placed in the Citadel.

General Dumourier paſſed through Aix laſt Wedneſday, Madame Sillery and Madamoiſelle Egalite d'Orleans and Pamela, preceded him the day before.

BRUSSELS, April 26.

That part of the combined army, conſiſting of Auſtrians and Pruſſians, commanded by gen. Clairfayt, which threatened Liſle, and had taken ſeveral advantageous poſitions round that place, has quitted them, in order to advance againſt Conde and Valenciennes, which will probably be the two principal points of attack. While this movement was effecting, the corps commanded by lieut. gen. De la Tour, after having given a falſe alarm to the entrenched camp of Maubuge, advanced againſt that place to blockade it, and to cut off entirely its communication with Valenciennes. Theſe meaſures were attended with the deſired ſucceſs.

On the 23d, a very ſmart engagement took place between the advanced poſts in the neighbourhood of Maubeuge.—The French having advanced in great numbers, forced at firſt ſome poſts of chaſſeurs, but ſoon after our people being reinforced, obliged the enemy to fall back in diſorder.

*April* 12. On the 11th, 12th, and 13th, ſeveral bloody actions have taken place in the environs of Conde and Valenciennes, in which the French were found to give way, which, however, was not done but with the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance.

*April* 27. Yeſterday, and the day before, 4000 Hanoverian troops paſſed here on their way to the frontiers to join the Engliſh troops. The fine appearance of this corps excited the admiration of all the inhabitants.

ARANJEUZ, April 10.

The Madrid Gazette has of late been filled with a regiſter of patriotic offers, which ſtill continue to be made with alacrity and zeal. The Duke de la Infantado has preſented the king with a regiment of 1200 men, equipped in every reſpect—they have 8 battalion guns, 2 field pieces, and 4 howitzers, with the neceſſary ammunition and baggage, waggons, mules, and the Caiſſe du Regiment ſtocked with a large ſum of ready caſh.

Another Grandee has alſo raiſed a regiment on his eſtates; and ſeveral have paid to the Royal treaſury a voluntary gift of 10,000l. in hard and ſterling money.

The Queen and all the ladies of the Court, are buſily employed in making lint.

PARIS, April 8.

Yeſterday five determined perſons went out of Paris, who had ſworn to arreſt Dumourier or to kill him.

General Cuſtine writes, that he has been betrayed by Gen. Newinger; that by treachory and the cowardice of part of the army, he has loſt a deciſive battle on the Ana. Gen. Newinger is gone to the enemy, who have ſeized the greater part of the artillery. Gen. Cuſtine has left a garriſon at Mayenne, and has retired to Landau. What adds to theſe new misfortunes is, that the army of Voſges has been abandoned by that of Moſelle.

*Extract of a letter from Lille, April* 4.

Yeſterday was very quiet—a camp is forming on the plains of Fauxbourg de la Mandeleine, and another at Caſſel, between Bergues and Baelleul.

LONDON.

[From the Oracle of May 3.]

OFFICIAL.

*Of the Sortie from Caſſel.*

Communicated in a letter from Lieutenant General Schonfield to the Duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg.

"YOUR Highneſs has probably been informed by Major Scheel, of the artillery, of the late affair of the 15th, according to the lateſt advices of the day and the information obtained from the priſoners and deſerters from the enemy—their ſortie was diſpoſed in three columns compoſed at leaſt of 12,000 men. Their principal object of attack was Koſkheim, and the grand redoubt of Maſback, when the enemy ſucceeded in penetrating the Heſſian right wing, in a manner almoſt imperceptible; but the firmneſs of the Heſſians did not permit them to finiſh their devaſtation; the enemy in turn irretrieveably loſing one piece of their cannon while thoſe which they nailed up of ours may again be rendered ſerviceable. The poſt of Biceric was alſo as warmly aſſailed, as defended by Major Spitnaus, with two companies of diſmounted chaſſeurs. The enemy left 60 men upon the ground on their retreat.

"Our left wing at Koſtheim was attacked with 3 or 4,000 men and 4 pieces of cannon; they forced the gate, but did not long keep poſſeſſion, as I had no ſooner determined upon the mode of a combined attack than I ordered two battalions of my left wing, under General Vittenghoffen, to march againſt them protected by my batteries. On this occaſion I regret the loſs of Lieutenant Borſtell, and ſix brave ſoldiers of the regiment of Crouſaz. The Heſſian troops were ſuſtained by Lieut. Gen. de Lindt, with 3 battalions of infantry, and two ſquadrons of cavalry, notwithſtanding Koſtheim was then vigorouſly attacked; in fine, the French were repulſed in all parts. The number of priſoners is not yet known.—The killed on the enemy's ſide are much more numerous than ours—they left 200 at leaſt ſcattered about in different places. We have loſt only twenty men; ſo that notwithſtanding the non-importance of this rencountre, I cannot help eſteeming it as a freſh proof of the deciſive ſuperiority which his majeſty's arms will ever obtain over thoſe of our enemies."

May 4.

It is ſtated in a Jacobin paper of this morning, that the French executive council have given orders to evacuate Savoy. How this intelligence has come, is not ſtated, but it certainly is not improbable, as the French would find it difficult longer to maintain their uſurped tyranny over that unhappy country. Why this circumſtance ſhould lead to a ſeparate peace with England, we are at a loſs to divine.

Miniſters yeſterday received letters from France, by the way of Dieppe and Brighthelmſtone, ſtating that on Friday laſt, the 26th inſt, the Gironde party had gained a complete triumph over the Jacobine faction, and that Danton, Robeſpierre, Marat, and many others had been maſſacred, that they had appointed a new executive council, and that they were in full poſſeſſion of the government. This news Mr. Pitt read to the committee aſſembled for conſidering of the means of aſſiſting the diſordered credit of the country; and lord Grenville mentioned it in the houſe of Lords; but neither of them declared that it came to their hands upon authority that they could implicitly rely.

It is ſaid that the leading members of the executive council of France are well diſpoſed to offer terms of peace to this country almoſt on any conditions. In all the debates in the national convention, the members ſeem to be particularly guarded in their expreſſions concerning this country; and it is well known M. de Chauvelin has been very ungracioufly received in France from the opinion entertained that he was too impetuous in his behaviour towards our court, by which he precipitated his country into a war. It is further ſaid, that the committee of general defence in Paris was reduced from 25 to 9, in order to conduct the public affairs in general, and a negociation with this country in particular, with ſecrecy.

The ſtocks yeſterday had a riſe of above 1 per cent. owing to a report that peace would ſpeedily take place. This report however, founded on letters from Holland, was by no means generally credited.

Santerre, the commandant general of Paris, has quarrelled with the convention and the commons of Paris, whoſe orders, he ſays, it is impoſſible for him any longer to obey. The general, it ſeems, contrary to the injunctions of theſe two authorities, has lately taken on him to degrade ſeveral officers to the rank of privates: and a decree of accuſation may puniſh him as he deſerves for the active part he took in the murder of Louis the XVIth.

Several of the ſections of Paris have petitioned the executive adminiſtration to bring the bloody Santerre, the commandant, to trial, for his diſobedience of the conſtituted authorities.

The Paris Journal of the 22d ult. the lateſt which has come to our hands, ſtates that adjutant general Beſſere had defeated the inſurgents, ſo as to open the communication between l'Orient and Nantz. One of their chiefs, named Barillais, had been executed in the latter city, between which and Angers, following the courſe of the Loire, the inſurgents ſtill maintained their ground.

The commiſſioners of the French convention have impriſoned the commandant, and the chief engineer Dubourg, of the Port de la Liberte, near Breſt, ſuſpected of having neglected to take the proper precautions for the defence of that part of the French poſts, againſt the expected invaſion of the Engliſh.

Lord Boringdon, who returned to town yeſterday noon from the continent, where he has been about 12 months, met general Dumourier on the road towards Vienna, three days journey on the other ſide of Liege. The Liegois are extremely vexed they did not recognize the French general while he was in that city, as they certainly would have detained and made him accountable for ſome of the government property which he and his army pillaged during their ſtay there.

*May* 5. Yeſterday a meſſenger came from the head quarters of the Pruſſian army, near Mentz, which he left on the 28th, when no material event had occurred. The ſame meſſenger paſſed through Bruſſels, on the 30th, where there was an equal barrenneſs of intelligence.—On the northern frontiers of France the operations of the combined armies are delayed by the neceſſity for bringing up magazines—on the eaſt, Mentz and Landau prevent the progreſs of the Pruſſians.

*May* 6. The Jacobins indulge in the abſurd hope, that a few weeks may ſee France dictating a peace to Europe. Theſe gentlemen, it muſt be confeſſed, are very ſanguine indeed.

The memoirs of Gen. Dumourier muſt be particularly intereſting.—We hope he will not long refrain from gratifying the public curioſity by a publication of them. He writes with a facility and a force which muſt make literary compoſition very little labor to him.

Dumourier has declared that he would have ſaved Louis XVI. if he could have found one man of firmneſs and courage in the whole National Convention, the majority of whom were royaliſts in their hearts. What a ſevere reflection is this upon the character of the French nation!

Of the manufacturing towns affected by the preſent war, Manchester ſtands the foremoſt. The number of hands out of employ there is very great; and in conſequence thereof, that place daily furniſhes a proportionate number of men to the parties beating up for recruits.

The average price of ſugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending April 3, is 55s. 11d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of cuſtoms paid or payable thereon, on the importation thereof to Great-Britain.

DOVER, April 25.

A report is in circulation, that the royaliſt General Gaſton, in Britanny, has been killed in an engagement with the patriots, was cut into 83 pieces, and ſent into as many French departments.

## ANSWER

*Of* Sixty Parifhes *in* Britanny, *encamped at* Sotimieres, *to the* Proclamation *of the* Commiffioners *of the* Convention.

"In the Name of the only true God, whom "you have Abjured!"

"*WE are forced to return an anfwer to your Third Proclamation, the only intention of which, like that of both the preceding, is a difarming, which good fenfe and reafon will not permit us to comply with; nor to fubmit to your laws, which we will never acknowledge, were we even to lofe the laft drop of our blood. Your fanguinary character, well known by your maffacres, with which you have had the audacity to reproach our chiefs, does not permit us even to doubt refpecting your deceitful promife. Your inveterate declarations againft our chiefs merit only the moft profound contempt. Our moft ardent defire is to give battle to your* invincible *army of patriots! Our fureft fhield againft your arms is a* GOD, *the avenger of crimes, as is proved in different attacks in which we have loft only two men: and inftead of fearing their fury, which you fay you are unable to reftrain, we defire that you may add to it your own perfonal courage. We fee too well to fuffer ourfelves to be feduced by your deceitful fpeeches, of which we have been neither affected nor intimidated by any of your threats. The maft is removed, the yoke is fhaken off—and even if it were not, we fhould do it at prefent. We abjure all fubmiffion to your laws and protection.*

"*It is needlefs for you to make any more mention of Diftricts, Departments or Municipalities, the armed force of which we are in no dread of. After the abufe which the firft deputies made of our inftructions and petitions, fo often rejected, as not being conformable to your laws, we declare in the face of the univerfe, that we will acknowledge none of them, and that we adopt only the ancient laws, which we propofe to re-eftablifh by the fword, and the effufion of Democratic blood, if the patriots do not abjure their errors, and, as the firft proof of compliance with our wifhes, begin by fetting at liberty our Clergy, and by concurring to raife that throne which you have overthrown. You are wrong if you think that the caufe of the Nobility is the only end of the infurrection of the People—it is their own caufe which they defend at prefent. Numberlefs acts of oppreffion, the decree of the Conftituent and Legiflative Aſſemblies, and thofe of the Convention, have forced them to take up arms, which they are determined never to lay down until you have diffipated their fears by a Proclamation. To accomplifh this, grant the prayer of their petitions. Such is the will of all the united parifhes.*

*April, the Firft Year of the Reign of LOUIS XVII.*"

*(Signed)* &c. &c. &c.

### DECLARATION *of* GEN. DUMOURIER.

"*HAVING learnt that fufpicions have been excited againft my intentions, on account of a pretended connection fuppofed to exift between me and Phillip d'Orleans, a French Prince, too well known under the name of Egalite, and being anxious to preferve that eſteem of which I daily receive the moft honourable teſtimonies, I take the earlieft opportunity of declaring that I am ignorant whether there daily exifts an Orlean faction; that I never had any connexion with the Prince who is fuppofed to be at the head of it, or who is the pretence for it; that I never eſteemed him; and that fince the fatal epoch when he tore aſunder the bonds of blood and offended againft all known laws, by criminally voting for the Death of the unfortunate Louis XVI. againft whom he declared his opinion with atrocious impudence, my contempt for him has been changed into a juft averfion, which leaves me no other defire than that of feeing him delivered over to the feverity of the laws.*

*With regard to his children, I think they poſſeſs as many virtues as he does vices. They have perfectly ſerved their country in the armies which I commanded without ever ſhewing ambition. I have a great friendſhip for the eldeſt, founded upon the beſt merited eſteem, and I am certain, that, inſtead of ever aſpiring to mount the throne of France, he would fly to the end of the world rather than be forced to it. In ſhort, I declare, that if, after the crimes of his father, or by the atrocious reſults of the ſons of faction and anarchy, he ſhould find himſelf in ſuch a ſituation as to waver between the virtues which he has hitherto ſhewn, and the baſeneſs of taking advantage of the diſmal cataſtrophe which has plunged the ſenſible part of the nation, and all Europe, in mourning, and that if he ſhould then be ever ſo far blinded by ambition as to aſpire at the crown, I would devote him to eternal hatred, and entertain for him the ſame contempt which I have for his father.*

*(Signed)* "*DUMOURIER.*"

Francfort, April 20.

# Philadelphia, June 22.

*ABSTRACT OF FURTHER*

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE,

*Received by an arrival at Boſton, which bro't London papers to the 7th May.*

A fleet of 16 ſhips of war have ſailed from Ferrol in Spain, to cruize againſt the French in the Mediterranean.

Admiral Goodall's ſquadron has taken 16 veſſels from Marſeilles and Cette, and ſent them for Gibraltar.

The combined army which had inveſted Liſle, under Gen. Clairfait, has quitted its poſitions in the neighborhood of that place, in order to advance againſt Conde and Valenciennes.

The bombardment of Mentz begun the 16th April.

A report on the 19th April at Ghent, ſtated that the Marquis de la Fayette died on the 12th, in the old priſon in Berlin.—*This wants confirmation.*

A lette from Gen. Dampierre, of the 15th April, informs the Convention, that his army had gained a conſiderable advantage over the Auſtrians—who were driven as far as St. Amand. The letter is dated at Valenciennes. Gen. Dampierre's aid-de-camp informed the Convention, that a miſunderſtanding prevailed in the combined army.

A letter from the Commiſſioners to Cuſtine's army ſtates that the troops renewed the oath to die for Liberty—and that they burn with deſire to engage the enemy. In the ſitting of the 20th April the Convention decreed, that the petition ſigned by 35 ſections and adopted by the Council General of the commune of Paris, is calumnious, and ordered copies of the decree to be ſent to the departments.

The decree of accuſation againſt Marat was adopted.

General Miranda on the 20th April publiſhed a juſtificatory memoriol in exculpation of himſelf—in which he accuſes Dumourier of Treaſon.

Marat is in the Abbaye priſon, and Egalite is ſent to Marſeilles—Briſſot, Vergniaud, Petion, Genſonne, Gorſas, and ſeventeen others, were impeached by the 48 ſections on the 15th April.—The combined powers inſiſt on placing the Dauphin on th throne, as preliminary to any treaty with France—Savoy is evacuated by General Kellerman—The army of Cuſtine is 36,000 ſtrong, and is poſted at Candelle, Laughterburgh, and on the heights of Weiſſenburgh—The French have invaded Switzerland, and have taken Soleure—One of Cuſtin 's aids, Coquebert, after accuſing that General of being a traitor, ſhot himſelf—Blanchelande, late governor of Hiſpaniola, was executed the 15th April.

The Engliſh papers further ſtate, that eight General Officers have been guillotined in Paris; on the 18th April Col. du Vaux, one of Dumourier's aids ſuffered, and Col. Vaujour belonging to the dragoons was afterwards beheaded.—Some accounts repreſent that order is reſtored on the coaſt of Britanny. The French have declared the trade of the Hanſe Towns to be neutral. General Dampierre now Commander in Chief of th French army, had the title of Count before the revolution—he is about 42 years old—of a ſtrong conſtitution, active, calm and undaunted in the midſt of danger. The Emperor has ſent his whole ſervice of plate, worth two millions of dollars, to the mint.

In conſequence of the late failures in England and Scotland, and the ſtagnation of public credit, it is ſtated that upwards of *one hundred and ſixty thouſand* men, women and children, formerly employed in the cotton manufactories in Scotland, have been diſmiſſed and are in great diſtreſs—this it is ſaid may be relied on.

General Cuſtine has written a letter to the Convention, ſimilar to Dumourier's of the 12th March laſt—his denunciation may therefore be ſpeedily expected.

The widow *Capet* was ſtill confined in the Temple, with her children and ſiſter-in-law—nothing ſanguinary appears to threaten them.

The Spaniſh Regiſter ſhip, which was captured by the French Privateer Dumourier, and recaptured by the Britiſh frigate Phæton, had on board 60 tons of gold and ſilver; and goods to the amount of 800,000l. ſterling.—She is ſaid to be as rich a prize as the Acapulco, captured by Lord Anſon. The Britiſh, however, by law, are entitled only to *ſalvage*, about one half. Another Spaniſh ſhip recaptured by the Britiſh, had 36000 dollars, beſides gold, on board.

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It may be collected from the late accounts of French affairs, that they ſtill hold a good face towards the combined powers. In the various ſmall actions which have taken place on the frontiers of France, the Auſtrians and Pruſſians appear to have acted on the defenſive, the French being the aſſailants. The ſortie from Caſſel is repreſented as conſiſting of 12,000 men, which plainly ſhews that the French armies are formidable in numbers; as to Dumourier, it is difficult to aſcertain his exact ſituation—it is pretty certain however that he has no army or body of men with him—nor is it probable that he will be entruſted with any command in the Auſtrian or Pruſſian armies. Should the account turn out to be well founded that the moderate party have attained a permanent aſcendency in the National Convention, there is every thing to hope in relation to an eventual eſtabliſhment of the Liberties of France, on the baſis of a juſt and equal government; conſiſtency and ſtability, juſtice and moderation in the public Councils will produce univerſal confidence and deſtroy the ſpirit of faction and ſedition.

The nation will act unitedly—and their meaſures proceeding from a centre of Union—they will be invincible. It appears by ſome late decrees that the Convention is retracing certain ſteps formerly taken which have doubtleſs had an inauſpicious aſpect on their affairs—particularly that of interfering in the governments of other countries. There appears to be two principal objects to engroſs the attention of the preſent French government—theſe are the quelling internal commotions, and repelling the combined armies; till theſe are effected, it is difficult to conceive how they can make much progreſs in framing a conſtitution.

The combined armies, according to the laſt accounts have remained in a ſtate of inactivity, from the firſt to the laſt of April. No engagement of importance, or ſiege, appears to have taken place; one reaſon aſſigned for this is, that they are waiting for the arrival of their magazines of proviſions—but another very obvious one is, the ſtrong fortreſſes between them and France; theſe are garriſoned by very numerous bodies of men—and defended by moſt formidable batteries of artillery—whatever may be the pretext for this tardineſs in their operations, the effects appear to be favorable to France; it has afforded an opportunity for recruiting and reinforcing their armies—for throwing ſupplies into the fortified poſts, and for recovering from the ſurprize and diſorganization conſequent on Dumourier's flight.

The inſurgents in France have met with frequent defeats, notwithſtanding which conſiderable bodies of them continue aſſembled in the department of Britanny—it is not ſtated that there are any diſturbances occaſioned by Counter-Revolutioniſts, in any other quarter.

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A veſſel arrived here from Cape-Francois in eleven days on Wedneſday laſt. She brings no account of a French fleet's arriving there, as ſtated in a late Baltimore paper.

Another veſſel arrived here on Thurſday, in ſixteen days from St. Euſtatia. She brings no account of any engagement in thoſe ſeas between the French and Engliſh fleets—ſo that the report from New-York of the former's having taken three ſail of the line from the Engliſh, wants confirmation,

The Directors of the Bank of Pennſylvania have elected EDWARD FOX, Caſhier, ſalary 1600 dollars—GEORGE HUGHES, firſt Teller, ſalary 1000 dollars—JOHN KNAPP, ſecond Teller, ſalary 800 dollars.

DUEL between the Duke of YORK and Prince FREDERICK of ORANGE.

A gentleman in New-York has received a letter from his friend in Briſtol, via Boſton, dated April 30th, in which he mentions, that "The Stadtholder iſſued an order for no troops, either Dutch or Engliſh, to be abſent from garriſons or encampments—which the Duke of York took umbrage at, ſaying, none but a Briton ſhould command a Briton, and ſpoke in ſuch language as could not be brook'd by the Stadtholder's ſon, Prince Frederick of Orange; a duel was the conſequence, in which the Dutchman was ſeverely wounded."

*Extract of a letter dated Edinburgh, 16th April, 1793, to a Gentleman in New-York.*

"The country banks in England are exceedingly numerous—There has been a very general deva ſtation among them—above ſeventy of them have ſtopped payment; and many bankers and great merchants in London.—*Never was there ſuch a general bankruptcy in England:* And it ſeems not to be ended yet. The bankruptcies amount already from 15 to 20 millions ſterling; ſo you may judge of the ſituation of England. Scotland, I am glad to ſay, has felt very little of the ſhock yet, and I hope will eſcape with what ſhe hath already ſuffered, which is not worth mentioning when compared with England. The cauſe of the immenſe ſtoppages in London, is owing to the great fall of the funds of ſtocks, which fell from 96 to 71; but are now as high as 80 again. The London bankers, the country banks of England and the great merchants in London, were often full of money; and as no intereſt is given for money in England, they were always uſed to throw it into the funds; wherefore theſe three years paſt they never bought in, but were able to ſell out with the advantage of 1 or 2 per cent. advance when they needed it, and had the chance of getting a half year's dividend if it became due in the interim. All Europe will feel the ſhock.—Bills to the amount of 4 millions ſterling, having been returned proteſted, including thoſe returned to America; and money muſt be ſcarce abroad as well as in Britain; for owing to the preſent war with France, all the Kings of Europe are negotiating loans. Goods however in Britain have not fallen much, owing to the great bounties given to ſeamen and ſoldiers: No leſs than 120 thouſand men have been raiſed, including the militia, for ſea and land ſervice, ſince the firſt of February laſt.

"A petition has been preſented to Parliament by ſome American Merchants againſt that part of the Treaſon Bill which ſubjects to death, for ordering corn, grain, &c. that comes in America and touches in Britain, for orders to be ſent to France, but their petition has been rejected; ſo that grain, proviſions, &c. from your friends, that call at Britain for orders, cannot afterwards be ſent or ordered to France.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, dated June 14.*

"I have juſt arrived here from the Havanna, which place I left on the 6th June. On the 23d of May the declaration of war was proclaimed againſt France, at the Havanna, and on the 25th the expulſion of the French from the territory, in 8 days, was publiſhed.

"On the 4th of June an extraordinary packet arrived, and in the newſpapers brought by this veſſel I read the account of an attack made by the inhabitants of Biſcay on the town of Bayonne, which they took with the loſs of four thouſand men, and put thirty thouſand Frenchmen to the ſword; and I alſo read that the Catalonians had taken great part of Rouſſillon."

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Died, on Tueſday laſt, the Marquis de BRITIGNY, an Officer who ſerved with reputation in the American Army during the war. His remains were interred on Wedneſday.

——, in England, very ſuddenly, the celebrated phyſician, philanthropiſt and philoſopher, Doctor LETTSOM.

The atteſtation to the truth of the principles of liberty and free government, advanced in Mr. ADAMS's Defence of the American Conſtitutions, is contained in the hiſtory and experience of ſociety in all paſt ages to the preſent day—And at the preſent day this atteſtation is confirmed, being written in characters of blood.—He that runs may read.

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The quotation from a Newbury-Port paper, in the laſt page of this day's Gazette, is made with a view to hold up to juſt applauſe and imitation the truly illuſtrious examples of munificent benevolence therein mentioned—ſcarcely to be paralelled in this or any other country. How much ſuperior is the honor which awaits ſuch inſtances of living patriotic bounty, to the inſcriptions on marble which celebrate thoſe legacies that are only ratified by the ſeal of death!

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*Extract from an exhortation to the Directors of the Bank of Pennſylvania, which appeared in Mr. Dunlap's paper of Thurſday.*

"Eſpecial attention muſt be paid alſo to the buſineſs carried on by thoſe you deal with, or whoſe notes you diſcount. All jobbing in lands or ſtocks, as it will very little aliment your bank, and is beſides of a very precarious nature, ſhould be touched as gently and as cautiouſly as poſſible. The real exporter of your produce, who pays the farmer his reward—the navigator and ſhip's huſband, who bring their treaſures from the deep—the wholeſale and retail trader, who ſupply the community with its ſupplies of cloathing and of food—the mechanic and manufacturer; theſe merit your chief attention; the articles they deal in, ſhips, wheat, flour, ſugar, dry goods, &c. &c. are of known value and ſolidity—you will riſk little in truſting them, and if they have as may be expected, ſucceſs, they will greatly ſerve you in their turn, by rich and valuable depoſits. While thoſe who deal in ſecurities of leſs ſtable and certain value, muſt ever be more precarious for you to confide in, as the events of the hour may ſo greatly influence their ability to pay you."

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*The following extract from a late Engliſh paper is publiſhed not with the remoteſt idea of its applicability to any perſons in this country.*

"Indigent and worthleſs individuals, deſigning and deſperate ones, no doubt there are amongſt us—It is the will of that Being who diſpoſes of human affairs, that there ſhould be a portion of vice and depravity mixed up in the tranſactions of mankind, and from this we are not, nor can we be exempt. That perſons of the evil deſcription above ſtated, are ſome of them on the watch for, and ready to take part in the worſt of crimes, offences againſt the ſtate, is not to be controverted. If pretence or means can be deviſed to excite public diſorder, men thus wickedly intentioned are forward to kindle, inflame and ſpread the miſchief. Nor is it to be wondered at; for during the prevalence thereof, the malignity and baſeneſs of their characters find ſcope to act—opportunities for the perpetration of crimes are multiplied, and the probabilities of detection or puniſhment leſſened—Times of ſedition, tumults and riots, are conſequently to them a harveſt, with no property or reputation to ſacrifice, what have they to loſe in ſuch times? The ſpoils of plunder, the pleaſure of beholding calamity and devaſtation, they may obtain.

"It is curious to obſerve how men of this ſort come forth, and rear their heads when they ſuſpect clouds of the kind in queſtion to be gathering—Mark the then cheerfulneſs of their looks, the lightneſs of their deportment, the audacity of their air and language—whilſt ſober, upright and reſpectable citizens, who wiſh well to their country, are grave, anxious and troubled, they are gay and triumphant—with them all is life, ſpirit and motion.

"Reverſe or diſpel ſuch appearance, they droop again, hang their heads, are not ſeen or heard of, and ſink into nothing—Silent, dark, dejected are they, wrapt up in the hopes of, and intent upon the project of brooding miſchief."

The Baltimore Mechanical Society have addreſſed the Preſident of the United States on his late Proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States—expreſſing their full approbation of the ſame.

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### *SHIP NEWS.*

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ship Swanwick, | Perry, | Havre de Grace |
| Minerva, | Skinner, | Liverpool |
| Snow Cleopatra, | Donovan, | Newry |
| Brig Dolphin, | Cutts, | Port au Prince |
| Experiment, | Smith, | Cape-Francois |
| Minerva, | Thompſon, | Cadiz & Madeira |
| Sloop Juda, | Paddock, | Savannah |
| Suſy, | Mitchell, | North-Carolina |
| Rambler, | Carr, | S. Euſtatius |
| Sally, | ——, | Providence |

### *PRICE OF STOCKS.*

| | |
|---|---|
| per Cents, | 17/7 |
| 3 per Cents, | 9/10 |
| Deferred, | 10/2 |
| Full ſhares Bank U. S. | 5 per cent. adv. |


## Hercule De Sercey,

*From Leogane, Iſland of St. Domingo,*

MAKES and ſells all ſorts of Mugs, Jacks, Porringers, Cups, Stew-Pans, Lamps, &c. in Tin, plain or japanned—He alſo mends old tin work. As he works cheap, he hopes for the public encouragement.

No. 23 Race-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet.

June 22.

## *HERCULE DE SERCEY,*

DE Leogane, Iſle de St. Dominque, travaille en fer Blanc, de toute ſorte de manieres a commande et a bon marche.

A Philadelphie, ce 22 Juin, 1793.

No. 23, Race-ſtreet, pres Front-ſtreet.

*From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.*

MESSRS. CHILDS & SWAINE,

Be pleased to publish the following extract, that the liberal conduct of the revenue officers and merchants of Londonderry may be made public:

*Extract of a letter from the master of the ship Mary, at Londonderry, to his owner in New-York.*

"WE may think ourselves very fortunate, for through the imposition of Diver, we were near losing our ship. When he applied to you in New-York, little did we think we had a smuggler to deal with; in two of the casks which we supposed to contain flax seed, were concealed two hundred and four pieces of nankeens, which being suspected by the revenue officers, Diver went on shore and informed that he had nankeens on board; upon which Mr. Newburgh, the collector, seized the ship, telling me at the same time that he was obliged to do his duty, but that I might depend upon his assistance in my unfortunate situation. I immediately (by the advice of the principal merchants in this place) gave in a petition to Sir Hugh Hill Bart. the principal officer of his majesty's revenue, who being informed that every person on board the ship (Diver excepted) was quite ignorant of the nankeens being on board, ordered the ship to be sold at auction according to law; every body being convinced that I had not been concerned in the smuggling, generously declined to bid against me, and I purchased the Mary from the revenue of Ireland for TEN GUINEAS, when it was generally expected there would have been a fine of five hundred guineas on her."

*From the* IMPARTIAL HERALD—*a new paper lately established in Newbury-Port—Massachusetts.*

Extract from Topographical Sketches of the County of ESSEX.

PASSING over the river, we enter ANDOVER, divided into two parishes. The general appearance of this place is thriving, and, for an agricultural town, the buildings, public and private, are in a style of uncommon neatness and elegance. The land is of an excellent quality, and under handsome cultivation; particularly that part of it which is watered by *Shawsheen* river, a considerable stream which takes its rise in Bedford in the county of Middlesex, and, passing through Billerica, Tewksbury and Andover, discharges itself into Merrimack river, at this latter place. In the south parish are a powder-mill and paper-mill. From the former of these, large supplies were furnished to the army, during the late war. The paper-mill is yet in its infancy, but has already exhibited specimens of its manufacture of an excellent fabric. These are both owned by the Hon. Mr. PHILLIPS, President of the Senate, a native inhabitant of this town, whose unwearied attention to the political, manufactural and literary interests of his country are too well known to need an encomium here, and have endeared his name to the citizens of the Commonwealth in general, and especially to those of the County of Essex. Under his auspices, aided by the liberal benefactions of his father, the late Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, of Andover, and of the Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS, L. L. D. of Exeter, in the State of New-Hampshire, an academy was instituted in this town, in the year 1778, and in the year 1780 an act passed the Legislature, incorporating the gentlemen above named, with sundry other respectable characters, by the name of "The Trustees of Phillips's Academy in Andover."*

The appointments of this seminary are liberal. A preceptor, an assistant preceptor, and a teacher of writing and practical mathematics, are at present well supported, and the funds are said to be in a growing state. Within its original design some higher branches of learning may be taught as ability and opportunity shall arise.

* *This name distinguishes this institution from a similar one in New-Hampshire, called "Phillips's Exeter Academy," founded solely by the Hon. Doctor* PHILLIPS, *the funds of which are said to exceed ten thousand pounds currency.—In addition to these foundations, this gentleman has been by far the most munificent benefactor to Dartmouth University. Such wise and pious distributions of property in the lifetime of the possessor are the most honorable display of genuine public spirit and disinterested patriotism; and the man who thus nobly triumphs over the sordid dictates of avarice or a mistaken self-interest, has surely a better title to be canonized, than a whole host of legendary saints and martyrs.*

*A Manufacturer of Snuff in Boston, in his advertisement, gives the following character of a particular kind, which he denominates* VIOLET SNUFF:

"IT is made from pure clean Tobacco, and granulated in such a manner, as to absorb all superfluous moisture in the head—it does not clog but cleans it, and will rather help than destroy the speech. From which there is not that nauseous effluvia, and staining the handkerchief, that proceeds from fine snuff.

"The odour which proceeds from this Snuff, plays around the delicate fibres of the nose, makes it expand to receive the grateful particles which diffuse themselves to the places designed, perform their office, and gently return and mix with the native air."


PLANS
OF THE
City of Washington,
Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,
*DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.*

TICKETS
In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,
May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.


*UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.*

IT has hitherto been the practice of this Seminary (as it was all along the practice both of the Old College and of the old University) to examine the several rolls once a week—and, on every such occasion, to levy fines (except where corporal punishment was to be inflicted) on such of the Students, as, during the preceding week, had been either late in their attendance, or absent altogether, at any particular session.

But this practice, however good the design with which it was instituted, was found to be attended with some inconveniences. The collection of so many petty fines was both troublesome and degrading to the Professors. Neither, after all, could the imposition of these fines be expected to produce the desired effect: for, if considerable, they operated rather as a tax upon the parents, than as a punishment on the boys; and, if inconsiderable, were but too apt to be disregarded.—And, as to corporal punishment, the infliction of it so frequently, and in so public a manner, could not but tend to wear out that ingenuous sense of shame and regard to character, which it is one great end of education to cherish and promote.

At a meeting therefore, of the Faculty, held April 18th, 1793, it was unanimously resolved,

"First, that all fines and corporal punishments for attending late, or for being absent altogether, at any particular session, shall be abolished.

"And, secondly, that, on the first Wednesday of every month, there shall be held a meeting of the several Professors and Tutors, for the purpose of examining the general roll, and comparing their several particular rolls; when an accurate statement of the attendance and behavior of each student, during the preceding month, shall be made out, and presented to his parents or guardian."

The Faculty confide, that by thus extending, as it were, the authority of parents and guardians, there will be less need for the exertion of other authority: and that the apprehension of this *monthly notice* will be found to have at least as much influence on the minds of their pupils, as the apprehension of the weekly fines and punishments were found to have formerly.

Published for the information of the parents and guardians of the students and scholars at the University.

By order of the Faculty,
WILLIAM ROGERS, *Sec'ry.*
*Philadelphia, June* 11, 1793.


*JUST PUBLISHED,*
By Thomas Dobson,
*Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second Street,*
PHILADELPHIA,
VOLUME IX, OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA:
OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
*On a Plan entirely new:*
BY WHICH
THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS
are digested into the Form of Distinct,
TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:
THIS VOLUME CONTAINS

HYDROSTATICS, Hygrometer, History of Japan, Iceland, Jerusalem, Jews, India, Insects, Insurance, Ireland, Italy, Kamschatka, Knighthood, Language, Law, Legerdemain, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous Articles.—Illustrated with thirty-one elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

The subscription will continue open on the above terms till the first day of September next, to give opportunity to those who are not yet subscribers, to come forward.

Those who have subscribed, and got only a small part of the work, are requested to complete their setts, as far as published, as soon as possible, as after the first of next September, by which time the tenth volume is expected to be ready, the publisher will not consider himself bound to make up those setts which are not completed up to that period.

*Philadelphia, June* 19, 1793.


*THE MEMBERS OF THE*
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
*Are desired to take Notice,*

THAT the Constitution requires Payment of *One Dollar* on each Share, on the Second Monday (the 8th Day) of July next, on Penalty of Forfeiture of the Money already paid.

Such Stockholders as have not made their second Instalment, are informed, that Payment will be received at the Company's Office, No. 119, South Front-Street, either on or before the said Day, as they may find it most convenient.

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*
June 8. 1793. *eptf.*

STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

*In General Assembly, May Session, A. D.* 1793.

RESOLVED, That an Act passed by this Assembly at the Session in May, A. D. 1791, whereby JABEZ BOWEN, Esq. Commissioner of Loans, was requested not to loan any Notes of a certain description, issued by the General Treasurer of this State for Monies due to the Soldiers of the late Army, in consequence of their having been fraudulently obtained, and the said Commissioner was further requested to retain said Notes in his office until such future orders should be thereon made, as might consist with the principles of justice and equity, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as regards the detention of those Notes.

*It is further resolved*, That the General Treasurer advertise in all the newspapers in this state, and in the *Gazette of the United States*, a description of the Notes thus fraudulently obtained, with a caution to all persons not to purchase them.

*List of Notes obtained from the Treasury Office by fraudulent Measures, to wit:*

| *When delivered.* 1790. | *To whom payable.* | *When payable.* | *Amount of the Face.* £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 25. | Sharpo Champlin, | *on demand,* | 41 | 1 | 5 |
| | Prince Case | do. | 11 | 18 | 2 |
| | Stephen Charles | do. | 30 | 9 | 10 |
| | John Brown | do. | 12 | 1 | 4 |
| | Cæsar Cady | do. | 51 | 2 | 10 |
| | John Okey | do. | 43 | 19 | 11 |
| Oct. 14. | John Reed | do. | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | John Horsley | do. | 29 | 0 | 6 |
| | William King | do. | 22 | 19 | 5 |
| 16. | Prince Sayles | do. | 38 | 11 | 10 |
| | Bristol Arnold | do. | 38 | 9 | 6 |
| | Cæsar Rose | do. | 36 | 12 | 8 |
| | Cudge Champlin | do. | 40 | 11 | 10 |
| | Jack Greene | do. | 40 | 8 | 6 |
| 18. | Joseph Tanner | do. | 43 | 7 | 10 |
| | Cato Vernon | do. | 20 | 3 | 3 |
| | Daniel Sharpe | do. | 30 | 11 | 3 |
| | Prince Randal | do. | 38 | 11 | 0 |
| | Joshua Dick | do. | 29 | 19 | 7 |
| | William Negro | do. | 29 | 5 | 0 |
| 23. | Joseph Hall | do. | 39 | 12 | 5 |
| | Benjamin Sprague | do. | 39 | 10 | 0 |
| | Peter Harris | do. | 38 | 14 | 6 |
| 28. | Stephen Aldrich | do. | 22 | 14 | 2 |
| | William Mac Call | do. | 35 | 8 | 0 |
| | Prince Childs | do. | 27 | 12 | 2 |
| | Leicester Wheeler | do. | 19 | 2 | 4 |
| | Pat Hackmet | do. | 25 | 14 | 0 |
| | Abraham Smith | do. | 24 | 14 | 8 |
| | John Thomas | do. | 41 | 10 | 8 |
| | Jack Warden | do. | 31 | 0 | 2 |
| | John Bristol | do. | 33 | 18 | 11 |
| | Benjamin Reed | do. | 32 | 4 | 8 |
| | Cato Bannister | do. | 27 | 2 | 7 |
| | Nathaniel Wicks | do. | 20 | 8 | 5 |
| | Benoni Hathaway | do. | 36 | 17 | 5 |
| | Evan Evans | do. | 28 | 7 | 2 |
| | Joseph Merry | do. | 32 | 8 | 7 |
| | Pero Greene | do. | 28 | 16 | 9 |
| Nov. 5. | Benoni Hunt | do. | 40 | 5 | 0 |
| 11. | Cato Brown | do. | 37 | 5 | 7 |
| | Africa Burk | do. | 27 | 2 | 9 |
| | London Slocum | do. | 23 | 8 | 11 |
| | Jack Minthorn | do. | 27 | 2 | 9 |
| 13. | Tibbet T. Hopkins | do. | 41 | 13 | 8 |
| 17. | Jacob Ned | do. | 40 | 0 | 10 |
| | Boston Wilbour | do. | 42 | 7 | 10 |
| | Tony Phillips | do. | 27 | 3 | 0 |
| | Ephraim Rogers | do. | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| | Robert Gorehain | do. | 41 | 0 | 10 |
| 24. | Robert Howland | do. | 39 | 3 | 9 |
| | James Singleton | do. | 21 | 15 | 0 |
| | James Cross | do. | 35 | 4 | 6 |
| | Cato Stanly | do. | 21 | 0 | 10 |
| | John George | do. | 19 | 19 | 6 |
| | John Crandal | do. | 77 | 12 | 2 |
| | Prince Power | do. | 19 | 4 | 9 |
| | Benedict Aaron | do. | 75 | 10 | 8 |
| | Cæsar Shelden | do. | 12 | 18 | 7 |
| | Cæsar Wesel | do. | 17 | 17 | 9 |
| | Scipio De Wolfe | do. | 19 | 14 | 10 |
| | Bristol Luther | do. | 18 | 2 | 3 |
| | John Hussey | do. | 28 | 11 | 5 |
| Dec. 2. | Benjamin Sweet | do. | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| | Silas Mawney | do. | 28 | 15 | 4 |
| | John Willson | do. | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| 6. | James Mac Sparrow | do. | 28 | 16 | 3 |
| 11. | Cato Bourse | do. | 6 | 10 | 2 |
| | Prim Gardner | do. | 7 | 11 | 3 |
| | Joseph Wilkey | do. | 18 | 4 | 8 |
| | Cornelius Draskill | do. | 18 | 4 | 8 |
| | Pero Finch | do. | 69 | 7 | 6 |
| | Dublin Briggs | do. | 17 | 4 | 8 |
| | Bridget Stake | do. | 19 | 16 | 11 |
| | Edward Easterbrooks | do. | 10 | 4 | 1 |
| | Cuff Arnold | do. | 5 | 10 | 3 |
| | Prime Clarke | do. | 53 | 16 | 6 |
| | John Mc Donnal | do. | 12 | 4 | 7 |
| 13. | George Robbins | do. | 21 | 0 | 11 |
| | John Morris Obrien | do. | 25 | 19 | 2 |
| | Prince Brown | do. | 41 | 17 | 11 |
| | Solomon Mathews | do. | 33 | 5 | 6 |
| | Tack Sisson | do. | 40 | 7 | 8 |
| | Newport Greene | do. | 35 | 3 | 7 |
| | Ebenezer Cæsar | do. | 11 | 6 | 8 |
| | John Elliott | do. | 21 | 0 | 3 |
| | Reuben Thorp | do. | 23 | 0 | 2 |
| | Thomas Randall | do. | 24 | 11 | 2 |
| | Thomas Durfee | do. | 22 | 11 | 6 |
| | Daniel Hammon | do. | 29 | 0 | 5 |
| | Richard Hopkins | do. | 45 | 3 | 0 |
| | Henry Hazard | do. | 25 | 3 | 3 |
| | Levi Cole | do. | 9 | 4 | 11 |
| | Allen Southworth | do. | 18 | 19 | 3 |
| | Richard Allen | do. | 74 | 18 | 10 |
| Dec. 23. | William Chadsey, | *on demand.* | 13 | 9 | 0 |
| | Ichabod Simmons | do. | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| | John Brown | do. | 11 | 19 | 4 |
| | John Gavit | do. | 10 | 16 | 4 |
| | William Ackman | do. | 42 | 18 | 0 |
| | Jack Coddington | do. | 7 | 10 | 4 |
| | Cæsar Gardner | do. | 8 | 12 | 7 |
| | Toby Coyes | do. | 71 | 17 | 10 |
| | John Willson | do. | 63 | 16 | 5 |
| 25. | John Gavet | do. | 66 | 6 | 1 |
| | John Garrison | do. | 57 | 15 | 3 |

IN OBEDIENCE to the afore recited Act of the General Assembly, I do hereby caution all persons from receiving any of the above mentioned Notes, without the most plenary proof being made that they were obtained from the office by genuine documents from the soldiers who performed the service, to whom the balances were found due, or from their legal representatives or attornies.

HENRY SHERBURNE,
General-Treasurer.
*Newport, May* 14. 1793. 3w


FOR SALE,
1360 *Acres of excellent*
FARMING or TOBACCO
LANDS,

LYING in the county of Amherst, in the state of Virginia, on one of the principal branches of James-River, within six miles of the latter, from whence it is navigable for boats of ten or twelve tons burthen.

Besides the advantages of these lands, for the farmer or cultivator of tobacco, they are supposed, from a small though successful experiment made by the late Col. Chiswell, to contain an abundance of metals, which, if not of a *precious* (as has been *even* supposed) are certainly of a very valuable kind. The better however to ascertain this fact, and place the purchaser on a safe footing, in so hazardous a business, as all those subterraneous researches, without the utmost certainty of an abundance of the desired ore, are supposed to be, every reasonable and necessary assistance or indulgence will be rendered those inclined to make the experiment, as well as every other necessary information given by the printer of this Gazette in Philadelphia, or
JOHN NICHOLAS.
*Charlottesville, Virginia.*

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
*Philadelphia, May* 27, 1793.
500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his escape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eastern Mail, on the 28th day of January last: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt*, and deliver him into the custody of the keeper of the said Gaol, or into the custody of either of the Marshals within the United States, so that the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt* may be effectually secured, and forth coming to answer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
*Post-Master General.*

The following is a description of the above-named THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about six feet high, strait and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when spoken to.

Albany Glass-House.

*The* Proprietors *of the* Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of
M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODAS and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

*May* 1, 1793. ep12w


*NOTICE.*

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the SOCIETY for ESTABLISHING USEFUL MANUFACTURES, are requested to take notice, that the fourth and last payment is due, and must be made on or before the 13th day of July next, either to the Cashier of the United States Bank, Office of Discount and Deposit at New-York—the Cashier of the Bank of New-York—the Cashier of the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia—or John Bayard, Esq. in the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey.—And that the shares of all persons neglecting to make such payment, and the monies by them previously paid, will then be forfeited for the common benefit of the said society.

That the subscriber is duly authorized to make the requisite indorsments upon the certificates of shares, and that books of transfer are opened at his office in Front-street.

NICHOLAS LOW.
*New-York. June* 12. 1793. (ep13)


Stock Brokers Office,
No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.


☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum.—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*